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Webster, Scioto Co., Ohio.
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Webster and vicinity. 125-5

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HIGH SCHOOL.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, under the care of

Mrs. and Miss Cruikshank,

Will commence on the First Monday in September. Owing to the fact that they have reduced their prices so as to afford all an opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits of this school. Boarding can be obtained in town for pupils from a distance at a moderate price. 125-5

ASHLAND HOTEL,

FRONT STREET,
ASHLAND, KY.

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The Work of Congress—Important Laws Passed at the Last Session.

An unusually large number of important laws were enacted during the past session of Congress. The following, from the Philadelphia Press, is a list of the most important measures which are now laws, or will become laws of the land:

LIST OF TITLES OF ACTS.

An act to further promote the efficiency of the navy.

To increase the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar.

To provide for allotment certificates among the volunteer forces.

Making an appropriation for gunboats on the Western rivers.

In relation to the letters of sailors and marines in the service of the United States.

To authorize the President to appoint two additional Secretaries of War.

To provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California, Oregon, and Washington territory.

To authorize the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government, for the year ending 30th June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the position rolls the names of such persons as have taken up arms against the government, or who may have in any manner encouraged the rebels.

Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending 30th June, 1863.

To authorize an additional issue of United States notes.

To make an appropriation for the purchase of cotton and tobacco seed for general distribution.

To authorize the construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats.

To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June 30, 1834.

Making an appropriation for completing the defenses at Washington, and for other purposes.

To prohibit the slave trade by American vessels.

Making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repair of certain fortifications and other works of defense.

Making appropriations for the signal service of the United States army.

Making additional appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

To authorize the issue of United States notes, or for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending 30th June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness, or for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Fixing the number of the House of Representatives from and after the 3d of March, 1863.

Requiring an oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution of the United States to be administered to masters of American vessels clearing for foreign or other ports during the present rebellion.

To make an additional article of war, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending 30th June, 1863, and additional appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1862.

For a joint commission for the preservation of the Atlantic fisheries.

To authorize the purchase of coin, and for other purposes.

To provide for the appointment of sutlers in the volunteer service, and to define their duties.

To secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, and Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension.

To facilitate judicial proceedings in adjudications upon captured property, and for the better administration of the law of prizes.

An act in addition to an act to refund and remit the duties on arms imported by the States, approved July 10, 1861.

To provide for the equitable settlement of the claims of the officers and crews of the frigates Congress, and other vessels.

To prohibit the allowance of payment of pensions to the children of officers and soldiers of the Revolution.

For the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia.

To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the medical department of the army.

To authorize the Postmaster General to establish branch post offices in cities.

Making additional appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1862.

Making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1863.

To establish a branch mint of the United States at Denver, in the territory of Colorado.

To amend an act entitled, "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861.

To establish a part of entry in the collector district of Beaufort, S. C.

To provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the two and three years' volunteers, and the officers and men actually employed in the Western department.

To facilitate the discharge of enlisted men for physical disability.

To incorporate a department of agriculture.

To incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

To secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

To provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, without the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

To authorize the appointment of medical stockholders and chaplains of hospitals.

Supplementary to an act, approved July 10, 1861, to provide for

Our Army Correspondence.

For the Sandy Valley Advocate.

The 14th Kentucky Regiment.

CUMBERLAND, GA., TEXAS, July 15, 1862.

Bro. MILLER: I was not aware until a few days since, that you had resumed the publication, at Catlettsburg, of the Sandy Valley Advocate, or I would have written you ere this. I feel deeply interested in the success of your paper in the Big Sandy region, for several reasons. I need assure but one—its opposition to the rebellion and steady adherence to the cause of the Union.

I presume your readers have already been informed of all the important facts connected with the division of which we are a part. The occupation of the Cumberland Gap was the immediate task assigned to General Morgan. This task has been well accomplished. The enemy were compelled to evacuate it, with the loss not only of their best artillery, camp equipment, and a vast portion of their supplies, but also of four miles of their line of communication for man and beast. General Morgan is now ordered to fortify and hold the Gap, so that the enemy can not possibly again possess it. The fortification is now going on. Artillery is arriving and being planted. All the mountains within the range of cannonshot from the Gap, are being cleared of their timber so as to expose the enemy should he advance. There are three roads, which converge at the Gap. Our artillery is placed so as to sweep effectively, to a considerable distance, each of these roads. While the enemy occupied the Gap, they had but 18 pieces of artillery; yet this small number so thoroughly commanded all the approaches to it, that General Morgan found it impossible to take it without a terrible loss of life. We have over 50 pieces of the very best artillery, and five companies of doing execution at the distance of four miles. You can imagine, therefore, how difficult would be the task of retaking the Gap. The north side of the Gap is the most difficult to take.

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THE ADVOCATE.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL.

James W. Riely, Esq.

We publish on the first page of our paper a letter written by members of Company F, 14th Kentucky Regiment, and addressed to a number of gentlemen in Boyd county, which reflects upon the loyalty of the above named gentleman. We refused to publish the letter as an ordinary communication, and not until the parties agreed to pay for the same as an advertisement did we agree to give it publicity. The names of the writers are attached to it, and they are responsible for every word it contains.

So far as Mr. Riely's loyalty is concerned, we know nothing except what he himself has told us. Mr. Riely assures us that he is entirely sound on the Union question, and we have no reason to doubt the truth of the assertion. Some gentlemen tell us he is occasionally seen talking with secessionists. That is very true. Because he occasionally talks with secessionists, he is necessarily an enemy to the Government? No sane man will say that he is. We have friends and acquaintances even among secessionists, and some of them are good paying subscribers to our paper. When we meet them on the street, should we pass by without speaking, lest some one will accuse us of being secessionists? We think not. Because Union men associate with those who confess themselves secessionists, they should not be regarded as secessionists themselves.

We have had an intimate and personal acquaintance with Mr. Riely for eight years, and we know him to be a gentleman, and believe him to be a Union man. To the best of our knowledge, he has never aided the rebellion by word or deed. Some of the stiliest Union men in our county will vote for him at the coming election.

Mr. Riely's opponent, William A. Foster, Esq., is also a gentleman, and thoroughly sound upon the great question of the day. We have also known him for a number of years, and we testify with pleasure that he is one of the best men in Boyd county. He is honest, capable, upright, and loyal, and if he should be elected to the office of clerk, will discharge the duties in a manner satisfactory to the people of Boyd county.

Both candidates are gentlemen, and both are qualified to perform the duties pertaining to the office to which they aspire. We acknowledge a preference, personally, but as a journalist we know no difference between the two men. We do simply justice to both gentlemen, and neither one of them or any of their friends can take exceptions to it.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have been informed by one of our most reliable citizens, that the letter to which allusion is made has been pronounced a forgery. We do not know that it is so, but we learn that at least one of the gentlemen to whom the letter is addressed gives it as his opinion that the document is not genuine.

Prominent Arrest.

On Sunday evening last, Judge Jan. Rice, of this place, was arrested by military authorities. We understand that the order for his arrest came from General Boyle. The order was sent to Captain Matchett, Provost Marshal here. Judge Rice is the most prominent and influential man in the secession ranks in this end of the State. He has never, we believe, taken up arms, but we suppose that, then, he deems the presence of a strong secessionist whose influence over the mass of the Sandy rebels is almost unlimited, to be dangerous.

Judge Rice was removed from this place to Louisville, Colonel Craney's headquarters, on Monday last.

The Judge does not belong that class of miserable, bare-footed, ragged-breasted wretches, that it has been the custom to arrest exclusively hitherto. The arrest of Judge Rice indicates a change of policy in Eastern Kentucky.

Accident to Boyd County Volunteers.

A private letter from Frank R. French, to a person in this place, dated Columbia, Tenn., July 15, says that the Second Kentucky Regiment was on the cars at the time the accident occurred, on the road from Athens, Ala., to Nashville. Co. F, of which the Boyd county volunteers are members, was in one of the rear cars, which became detached from the train after being thrown from the track, and ran at a fearful rate for some distance, and then upset. Frank French had both his ankles strained, and James W. Smith, well known to our citizens, had one leg broken and the other badly injured. Several of the Burlington boys were also badly wounded, as follows: Charles Drury, ribs broken and bruised severely on the back; John Pigman, arm broken, and head bruised; and John Curtis, badly bruised in the body.

We regret that these brave young men have met with this unfortunate accident, but we trust they will soon recover, and be able to join their regiment in the field.

Runover Capture of Parkersburg.

A steamer came down the Ohio river on Tuesday, and reported that Parkersburg had been captured by the rebels. Nothing further was heard until Wednesday morning, when another boat arrived, and reported that there was no truth in the rumor. That is about the way news is transmitted now-a-days. Some startling news is sent over the country, either good or bad, and the next day's news contradicts it. It has been but a few days since Maysville and Ripley were burned, just as McClellan captured Richmond—over the left.

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